

SecOps-Generalist考試題庫， SecOps-Generalist題庫更新



在如今競爭激烈的IT行業中，通過了Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist 認證考試是有很多好處的。因為有了Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist 認證證書就可以提高收入。拿到了Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist 認證證書的人往往要比沒有證書的同行工資高很多。可是Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist 認證考試不是很容易通過的，所以VCESoft是一個可以幫助你增長收入的網站。

考古題網站在近幾年激增，這可能是導致你準備Palo Alto Networks的SecOps-Generalist 考試認證毫無頭緒。Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist 考試培訓資料是一些專業人士和通過了的考生用實踐證明瞭的有效的培訓資料，它可以幫助你通過考試認證。告訴各考生一個好消息：VCESoft SecOps-Generalist 考古題已經更新，解除了考生的擔憂！現在購買考題將得到一定的優惠！每個考生在準備Palo Alto Networks 認證考試時，都非常苦惱！希望各位考生順利通過考試！

>> SecOps-Generalist 考試題庫 <<

Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist 考試題庫 | 驚人通過率的考試材料 & Palo Alto Networks SecOps-Generalist: Palo Alto Networks Security Operations Generalist

現在世界上有很多IT人才，IT行業競爭激烈。所以很多IT人才會選擇參加相關的IT認證考試來提高自己在IT行業中的地位。SecOps-Generalist 考試就是Palo Alto Networks的一個很重要的認證考試，但是很多IT專業人員要想拿到Palo Alto Networks 認證證書，他們就必須得通過考試。

最新的 Security Operations Generalist SecOps-Generalist 免費考試真題 (Q147-Q152):

問題 #147

An administrator configures a new VLAN interface on a Palo Alto Networks Strata NGFW and assigns it to an existing Security Zone named 'VLAN-Zone'. The administrator then attempts to create a Security Policy rule allowing traffic from 'Internal-Users' zone to However, traffic between these zones fails, and logs show the traffic hitting the implicit 'deny' rule, even though interfaces are correctly configured and IP routing is working. Which configuration aspect related to zones and interfaces was MOST likely overlooked?

- A. The Zone Type for 'VI-AN-Zone' was set to 'External' instead of 'Internal'.
- B. The new VLAN interface was not explicitly assigned to the 'VLAN-Zone' during configuration.
- C. The 'Internal-Users' zone is configured as a 'Tap' zone, which does not permit traffic forwarding.
- D. Security Policy rules are processed top-down, and a broader 'deny' rule above the new rule is blocking the traffic.
- E. The interfaces in the 'VLAN-Zone' were configured as Layer 2 interfaces instead of Layer 3 interfaces.

答案： B

解題說明：

For a security policy rule defined between two zones (e.g., 'Internal-Users' and 'VLAN-Zone') to be evaluated and potentially matched by traffic flowing through the firewall, the interfaces where that traffic enters and exits the firewall must be assigned to the respective source and destination zones specified in the policy rule. If the new VLAN interface intended for the 'VLAN-Zone' was created but not explicitly associated with the 'VI-AN-Zone' object in the configuration, traffic coming in on that interface will not be seen as originating (or destined for, depending on direction) the 'VI-AN-Zone', and thus will not match the zone-based policy rule. The traffic then proceeds down the rule list and hits the implicit deny. Option A describes an interface mode, but the core issue is the zone assignment itself. Option C is a general policy troubleshooting step but doesn't address the initial problem of the traffic not being associated with the correct zone for policy lookup. Option D describes a specific zone type that wouldn't forward traffic, but the question implies the zone configuration is correct, while the interface assignment might be missing. Option E is irrelevant; the zone name and type are logical labels for policy, not direct blockers like the lack of interface assignment.

問題 #148

A company uses Prisma Access for mobile users and Remote Networks, with subscriptions for Advanced Threat Prevention, Advanced URL Filtering, WildFire, and Enterprise DLP. They need to create a security policy that: - Allows marketing users to access sanctioned social media (e.g., corporate LinkedIn pages) but blocks all other social networking. - Blocks any attempt to download malware (known or unknown). - Prevents the upload of sensitive customer data to any public cloud storage. - Blocks access to known malicious websites (phishing, malware hosting) and C2 domains. Which combination of Security Policy rule elements, CDSS-enabled profiles, and decryption configuration are necessary to achieve these goals? (Select all that apply)

- A. SSL Forward Proxy decryption policy enabled for HTTPS traffic destined for social media, cloud storage, and general internet browsing to allow inspection by App-ID, Content-ID, and Data Filtering.
- B. Security Policy rule(s) with Advanced URL Filtering and Advanced DNS Security profiles applied to block access to malicious websites and C2 domains.
- C. Security Policy rule(s) with WildFire Analysis, Antivirus, and Threat Prevention profiles applied to all traffic allowed to the 'Public' zone to block malware and exploits.
- D. Security Policy rule(s) with Data Filtering profile applied, configured to detect sensitive customer data patterns (e.g., PII), matching upload activities (App Functions) to cloud storage applications, and set to a 'block' action.
- E. Security Policy rule(s) matching source user ('Marketing' group), source zone ('Mobile-Users/Remote-Networks'), destination zone ('Public'), with application control for sanctioned/unsanctioned social media App-IDs and specific URL categories.

答案：A,B,C,D,E

解題說明：

This scenario requires combining multiple CDSS and policy types for comprehensive protection. - Option A (Correct): Security policy rules based on user identity, zones, application App-IDs, and URL categories are needed to allow sanctioned social media and block unsanctioned ones. - Option B (Correct): WildFire, Antivirus, and Threat Prevention profiles (all enhanced by CDSS) are applied to the allow rules to scan for malware and exploits in the allowed traffic. - Option C (Correct): Data Filtering profiles (enhanced by Enterprise DLP CDSS) are configured to detect sensitive data and applied to policy rules that match upload traffic to cloud storage, with a block action for unsanctioned destinations. - Option D (Correct): Decryption is mandatory to inspect encrypted traffic (HTTPS), which is commonly used by social media, cloud storage, and malicious sites/C2, to enable App-ID, Content-ID, and Data Filtering on the actual content. - Option E (Correct): Advanced URL Filtering and Advanced DNS Security profiles are applied to Security Policy rules (typically outbound to the Public zone) to block access based on malicious URLs and C2 domains at the web and DNS layers, respectively. All these elements work together to provide multi-layered security for various traffic types and threats.

問題 #149

An organization hosts a public-facing e-commerce web application on internal servers, accessed by customers globally via HTTPS. To protect this application from encrypted threats, the security team has deployed a Palo Alto Networks Strata NGFW at the network perimeter and wants to inspect incoming SSL/TLS traffic destined for the web servers. Which core element is required on the NGFW to successfully perform SSL Inbound Inspection for this web application?

- A. The NGFW's Forward Trust certificate must be installed on all client devices accessing the web application.
- B. The private key corresponding to the server certificate used by the web application must be imported onto the NGFW.
- C. The public certificate of the web application server must be imported as a Trusted Root CA on the NGFW.
- D. A custom application signature must be created for the e-commerce application's traffic using App-ID.
- E. The web application's public FQDN must be added to a URL Category list and assigned to a Decryption Exclusion policy

rule.

答案： B

解題說明：

SSL Inbound Inspection is used to decrypt encrypted traffic arriving at the firewall, destined for internal servers. To perform this decryption, the firewall needs to be able to decrypt the symmetric session key exchanged during the SSL/TLS handshake, which is encrypted using the servers public key. To do this, the firewall must possess the corresponding private key of the server certificate. Option A describes an exclusion, not a requirement for inspection. Option C describes a requirement for SSL Forward Proxy, used for outbound traffic. Option D is relevant for application control but not the fundamental requirement for decrypting the traffic itself. Option E is incorrect; importing the server's public certificate is not sufficient for decryption; the private key is needed.

問題 #150

A company uses GlobalProtect on a self-managed PA-Series firewall to provide remote access. They have internal network segments defined by VLANs (e.g., Production Servers VLAN 10, Development Servers VLAN 20, User VLAN 30). Users connecting via GlobalProtect are assigned IP addresses from a dedicated VPN pool (e.g., 172.16.1.0/24). The security policy needs to restrict remote users' access to specific applications on specific server VLANs based on their user group and device compliance. How are Security Zones used to implement this segmentation and access control for remote user traffic interacting with internal resources? (Select all that apply)

- A. Traffic between remote users (within the VPN IP pool) is implicitly allowed by the intra-zone-default rule because they are in the same 'VPN-Zone'.
- B. Ensure the GlobalProtect tunnel interface or subinterface that receives user traffic is assigned to the 'VPN-Zone'.
- C. Define a dedicated Security Zone for the GlobalProtect VPN user pool (e.g., 'VPN-Zone').
- D. Create Security Policy rules with the Source Zone as 'VPN-Zone' and Destination Zone(s) as the respective internal server zones ('Prod-Zone', 'Dev-Zone').
- E. Define distinct Security Zones for each internal VLAN (e.g., 'Prod-Zone', 'Dev-Zone').

答案： B,C,D,E

解題說明：

Segmenting remote user access to internal resources requires defining zones for both the remote users and the internal segments, and applying policy between them - Option A (Correct): Internal network segments that need to be controlled must be defined as distinct Security Zones on the firewall. - Option B (Correct): The IP address pool assigned to GlobalProtect users needs to be associated with a dedicated Security Zone (the 'VPN-Zone'). This acts as the source zone for remote user traffic entering the firewall. - Option C (Correct): Security Policy rules are written to allow traffic flow from the remote user zone (CVPN-Zone) to the specific internal segments/zones they need access to ('Prod-Zone', 'Dev-Zone'). These rules will include criteria like User-ID, App-ID, etc. - Option D (Correct): The interface on the firewall that terminates the GlobalProtect tunnel and is configured with the VPN user IP pool must be assigned to the 'VPN-Zone' to ensure traffic originating from remote users is correctly associated with that zone for policy lookup. - Option E (Incorrect): While intra-zone traffic is implicitly allowed, this applies to traffic between interfaces assigned to the same zone. Traffic between different IPs within the same zone is still subject to inter-zone policy if the logical flow is between zones (which it isn't here, but the statement is about the users being in the zone, not interfaces). More importantly, traffic between remote users is usually explicitly controlled by policies within the 'VPN-Zone' if needed, or potentially goes out to the internet and back in if split-tunneling isn't configured, but the implicit allow applies to traffic traversing the firewall between interfaces in the same zone.

問題 #151

In a Palo Alto Networks NGFW with Advanced DNS Security enabled, where would an administrator configure the policy to specify the action the firewall should take (e.g., sinkhole, block, alert) when a DNS query is classified as malicious by the cloud service?

- A. In the Decryption Policy rule for DNS traffic.
- B. In the WildFire Analysis profile.
- C. In the URL Filtering profile for the 'malware' category.
- D. In the Security Policy rule matching the DNS traffic, by selecting a specific action like 'deny'.
- E. Within the DNS Security Profile that is attached to the Security Policy rule matching the DNS traffic.

答案： E

解題說明：

Actions for detected malicious DNS queries are configured within the DNS Security Profile, which is then applied to Security Policy rules. - Option A: The Security Policy rule defines the overall action for the session (e.g., 'allow' DNS traffic). The specific action upon detection of a malicious query within that allowed traffic is defined in the security profile. - Option B (Correct): The DNS Security Profile is where you configure how the firewall responds to different classifications provided by the Advanced DNS Security cloud service (e.g., 'malware', 'phishing', 'command- and-control'). You define actions like 'Sinkhole', 'Block', 'Alert', etc., based on these categories. This profile is then attached to the Security Policy rule that permits DNS traffic (UDP/53 or TCP/53). - Option C: Decryption policy is for encrypted traffic, not standard DNS. - Option D: WildFire Analysis profiles are for file analysis. - Option E: URL Filtering profiles are for web access based on URLs, not DNS queries.

問題 #152

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SecOps-Generalist 是一個占有一定比重的認證科目。由於人數太少，加上需求太大，導致擁有 SecOps-Generalist 認證的人成為薪酬最高的資訊技術專業認證人員。由於技能是本身擁有的，加上在全球範圍內的幾乎所有國家都有類似需求。所以，Palo Alto Networks 的 SecOps-Generalist 認證為網路工程師打開了通往全球各地的大門。如果您通過了 SecOps-Generalist 的考試，將證明你的專業技能和貢獻，展示你的知識與能力。如果你被認證為一個 SecOps-Generalist 網路公司的專家，你就會成為這個領域中最有知識的專家之一。

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